

trees send out branches, and they are long, straggling, and terribly thorny. Others grow with a diameter of only two inches, and make good poles for bringing down oranges, every one of which has to be torn from the tree, or it decays without falling. The cavities of the guadua often contain water. It is erroneously believed that the quantity increases and diminishes with the phases of the moon. Stones are said also to be found in these joints. This might be expected, but I never found an authentic instance, and doubt the fact. The only instance believed to occur under my own observation was certainly false, as the stone was an ordinary one. I must state one other thing about the guadua which is unusual in the vegetable kingdom here, but very common at the North. It is apt to take entire possession of the ground on which it grows. Now a square mile covered with the same species, say a pine, an oak, or the beech, an acre covered with the same species of grass or whortleberry or other plant, is no uncommon thing at the North, but in the tropics it is quite different. Plants are not gregarious here, still less exclusive. I have seen the guava grow in natural orchards where most of the trees in a considerable space were *Psidium*, but even this is rare, and in general you cannot expect, where you have found a plant you want, to find others of the same species near it. If I wish to find a second lime-tree, for instance, it is of no more use to look in the neighborhood where I found the first than in any other. But a guadua is a considerable space, almost always near a stream, where scarce the smallest intruding plant is permitted. The guadua might be cultivated to great profit, but I never knew of but one attempt at it. The flower and seeds are so rare that few botanists have ever seen them." (Holton, New Granada, pp. 109-110.)

*Baryxylum dubium* (Spreng.) Pierre. (Caesalpiniaceae.) 42325. Seeds from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Presented by Sr. Benito J. Carrasco, Director, Botanic Gardens. A handsome ornamental tree with mimosa-like foliage and striking yellow flowers arranged in huge panicles. It is closely related to the Royal Poinciana and vies with it in beauty of flower and foliage.

*Berberis hookeri viridis* Schneider. (Berberidaceae.) 42185. Seeds from Kew, England. Presented by Sir David Prain, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens. Described as a useful evergreen barberry.

*Cannabis sativa* L. (Moraceae.) 42166. Seeds from Yokohama, Japan. Purchased from the Yokohama Nursery Company. "*Tochigi* (pronounced to-ching-ee) hemp is regarded as the best fiber producing hemp in Japan. It is cultivated most